

THE DAILY HERALD.
THE HERALD COMPANY.

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DOCTORING THE NEWS.

The Herald's morning contemporary
seems bent upon making its unreliability
as conspicuous as possible, and
even "doctors" the Associated Press
dispatches in order to mislead the pub-
lic. The points of muster for the vol-
unteer troops of Utah and Idaho were
designated by the war department at
Ogden and Pendleton, Ore., respective-
ly, and so given by the Associated
Press on Monday and again on Tues-
day, but the Tribune, deliberately and
without authority from any source,
changed them each day to Salt Lake
and Pocatello. Any newspaper that
willfully tampers with the dispatches
and alters official statements, is guilty
of forgery, and can lay no claim to re-
liability, or even respectability. Gov-
ernor Wells, learning through The Her-
ald that Ogden had been designated as
the rendezvous for Utah, yesterday
recommended a change to Salt Lake,
and the change was promptly made by
the war department. The rendezvous
for Idaho has also been changed from
Pendleton, Ore., to Boise, by request of
Governor Steunenberg.

Remember the Maine.
Yellow Journalism is a fast color.
The heroes of the hour are the volun-
teers.
Will the war on the water develop
another Ericsson?
The whole land is lighted with the
fire of patriotism.
Utah's men are called and they are
not found wanting.
A good deal of the light of history
has a terribly red glare.
The cowboy regiment will not be used
to herd reconcentrados.
The cruiser Boston should be sent to
capture that Manila bean.
There was never a lovelier day than
yesterday for keeping cool.
Men will be scarcer at the seaside
resorts than ever this year.

In Spain they still hold to the theory
that the king can do no wrong.
The Spanish army in the Philippines
is composed of Manila straw men.
The pie counter isn't so popular these
days as the hardtack counter.
Croker proposes to be neutral in the
present war. He has gone to Europe.

One can avoid falling between two
stools by placing a plank upon them.
Particularly it is true in life in the
midst of death on a torpedo boat.
The Germans took Paris, but the
Spanish can never hope to take the
Paris.
How does it come that owners of fast
horses are allowed to speed them in
Liberty park?

No presidential boom can be started
on the strength of the war until after
the booming of cannon has ceased.
We shall have to call a king's X on
that biblical behest, "Love your ene-
mies," in the case of the Spaniards.
They are slaves who fear to speak
For the fallen and the weak.
—Lowell.

In the matter of the call for volun-
teers, the same thing is heard from all
the governors—an embarrassment of
riches.

When the war is over just think what
an awful lot of execrable war dramas
there will be. There is some evil with
all good.

Lillian Russell is not to go to Cuba
as a nurse. She will have to remain
at home and nurse her grief for her
lost husbands.

San Francisco's city treasurer seems
to have been a much greater success
as a lifter than San Francisco's mayor
was as a lifter.

There are some people who still think
it more interesting to talk about golf
than war. But then there is no ac-
counting for tastes.

The leader of the Iowa troops will
be General James Rush Lincoln of
Ames. He was born in Maryland, and
as a mere boy he enlisted in the con-
federate army, serving through the
war with courage and distinction. In
the face of such facts as these, who
says this is not a united country?

LET VOLUNTEERING BE PROPT

Yesterday a station was opened at
the army in this city for the enlist-
ment of volunteers. Today such sta-
tions will be opened in several of the
leading towns of the state. It is much
to be desired that the state's quota be
promptly filled. To do this men must
be found forward, and no doubt they
will. In the various towns there
should be as many volunteers in pro-
portion as from this city: this will
make the Utah troops thoroughly rep-
resentative. In no section of the coun-
try can better horsemen be found than
here. To the native youth life in the
saddle is as natural as life by the fire-
side. Every one acquainted with horses
knows that a man never becomes per-
fectly at home in the saddle who learns
to ride after he has reached maturity;
and this is the reason why cavalry
from the western states is desired for
the outfit of the war department.
The men of the far western
states are very superior horsemen.
The enlistment should be prompt,
that the volunteers may be mustered
into the service of the government as
soon as possible. Every man who en-
lists should constitute himself a re-
cruiting agent to aid the efforts of the
members of the board of recruiting offi-
cers. The close of the week should see
Utah's quota of volunteers complete. A
number of the states already have their
quotas ready to march at the word of
command. Don't let Utah be a laggard.

THE APPOINTMENT OFFICERS.

The governor of Massachusetts, like
the governors of all the other states,
has been deluged with tenders of ser-
vice for the war, but the tenders have
generally been accompanied with a re-
quest for a commission. The other day
he received an offer of services from a
citizen of some prominence, who de-
sired to serve his country in the ca-
pacity of a private soldier, than which
there is none more honorable, though
many more distinguished. And, speak-
ing of officers, Governor Wolcott said:
"The proper officer of a company, to
see that good, capable men are se-
lected, is of paramount importance.
This was amply proven in the war of
the rebellion, where, if any calcu-
lations could be made, it would be found
that hundreds of thousands of lives
were lost through the poorest incom-
petency of volunteer officers. They
were good fellows and popular men,
but they did not make good officers."
The success of our arms will depend
very largely upon the regimental and
company officers; no matter how good
and even great the corps and division
commanders and the generals in com-
mand, if the officers under them are
incompetent their best efforts will lose
much of their force, and the deepest
laid plans of battle are apt to fall far
short of what should be their legiti-
mate result. The appointment of in-
competent officers means a needless
sacrifice of men and treasure. It seems
at first a strange statement to make,
but it is a true one, that men do not
know how to take care of themselves
in the field and they must be made
to do it by their officers; this is par-
ticularly true of men unused to a military
life. When it comes to leading men
into action, incompetent officers are
almost worse than no officers. There
they are in the very presence of death,
and the soldier must depend upon his
officers.
The Utah volunteers will have some
very excellent officers. Some have had
the advantages of a West Point educa-
tion, others have passed through pri-
vate military schools, while others have
belonged to the national guard and
have devoted considerable time to the
study of the art of war. Of course,
active service in the field will act as a
sifting process, and it will not be at all
remarkable if there are some dis-
appointments.
We are glad to commend the spirit by
which Governor Wells will be guided
in the matter of selecting officers. Men
of the caliber of the matter the other day,
so we are informed, some criticism of
a contemplated appointment was made,
and the reply his excellency made to it
was that if a better man could be
found he would be glad to appoint him,
as his sole aim was to find the best
men, and he did not care who they
were nor from what part of the
state they came. Give the Utah troops
the best officers that can be procured.

IN DEFENSE OF AMERICA.

Rarely are the bad motives of men
misunderstood; rarely are their good
and indisposed motives understood.
And what are nations but aggregations
of men? In the States are entering,
which the States are entering, Europe
has misunderstood the motives of
the American people; she has utterly
failed to realize that they have no
sinister purpose. In this general mis-
apprehension England has not joined,
and there are often heard voices raised
in defense of America. One of them
is that of Sir Walter Besant. He says:
"Imagine to yourselves, if you can, the
boiling madness of wrath if a nation
pretending to be friendly to us were
suspected of blowing up one of our great
vessels and destroying some hundreds
of our gallant sailors. Imagine, I say,
the madness of rage which would seize
upon our people. Then consider that
conduct in the Americas. They have
yielded to wise counsel; they have
patiently waited for an investigation.
I say that their first madness was
what was to be expected of a nation
that their self-restraint has been far
greater than we should have ex-
hibited under similar provocation; and
that the conduct of the affair, so far
reflects infinite credit on their states-
men. There have been 'yellow' papers.
Very likely; the wonder is that they
were not all yellow—yellow with the
flames of war. I have seen with satis-
faction, in some of our papers, a tribute
to the wisdom of the president. Let
us remember that his wisdom can only
be practically exhibited so long as it
rests on the wisdom and self-restraint
of the people.
Consider the other side of the Cuban
question. For long years a rebellion
has been going on in the eyes of the
Americans, on the side of freedom and
against tyranny. Perhaps some of the charges
of tyranny have been exaggerated.
The feeling in the states is that the
rebellion is righteous because every
man has a right to fight for freedom.
The war has been carried on with ruth-
less ferocity. The Cubans, the un-
happy Cubans, between two fires, are
ruined and starved. They are actually
kept alive by American charity. Can
you, who were mad with passion over
the massacres of the Armenians, dare
to sneer at the Americans because they
are maddened by stories of Spanish
cruelty in Cuba? Can you, who have
never forgiven our government for not
daring all, risking all, for the cause of
the murdered Armenians, dare to sneer
at the Americans because they are maddened
by stories of Spanish cruelty in Cuba?
I do not say that we have

sneered at them; I only say that there
is a danger lest we fail to recognize
and appreciate the vehemence of
the sentiment and the passion-
ate sense of duty which now ac-
tuate the great American people.
Sentiment can never be neglected.
When a whole people are united by a
common passion—one common resolve—
that a thing is right and just, and that
a thing is wrong and unjust, then is the
part of a madman to ignore this feeling
and to withhold the tribute of admi-
ration which it deserves.
True appreciation of this of the noble
and lofty motives impelling the Ameri-
can people to go to war. How pleas-
antly such voices fall on the ear in
times like these.

THE MINING CONGRESS.

At this time, when every one's
thoughts are turned to war, it is almost
impossible to get people to give atten-
tion to any other matter. After the
volunteers have all been mustered into
the government service, and they have
gone into camp, either in or out of the
state, preparatory to moving to the
front, people will begin to think of
other matters, and give heed to the
ordinary affairs of life.
One of the things of importance that
will occupy the attention of the people
of this city and state this summer is
the mining congress. It is gratifying
to note that the papers of the mining
states are giving the project much en-
couragement. The Denver Republican
says it promises to be well attended,
and there is hardly a doubt that it
will be an interesting and profitable
convention of men connected with the
mining industry. It says "the subjects
that most urgently demand investi-
gation were more or less clearly deter-
mined by the Denver meeting, and
since then mining men have had time
to give them serious thought. They
have been discussed in the newspapers,
and one or two of them have been un-
der the immediate consideration of
committees appointed for that purpose.
On this account the Salt Lake Con-
gress should be in a far better condition
to discuss these topics than the meet-
ing in Denver was."
Probably the most important ques-
tion which will be considered is the
proposed reclassification of the mining
laws in order to avoid some features of
the existing law which experience has
shown to be objectionable. A commit-
tee appointed by the Denver meeting
considered this subject to some extent
last year, but no definite conclusion was
reached. It has been disclosed, how-
ever, that a bill to make radical changes
in the present mining law would meet
with violent opposition from Senator
Stewart of Nevada. Senator Stewart
had a good deal to do with framing the
present law, and he looks upon it with
something like the affection of a parent
for a child. But since the force of
argument is clearly in favor of making
some of the changes to which he would
object, the prospect of his opposition
should not prevent an effort to induce
congress to revise the law.
Another matter to be considered is
the proposition to try to secure the or-
ganization of a new department of the
government to have special jurisdiction
over matters pertaining to mining. This
idea has been forcibly presented by
some California mining men, and it
does not seem to be received with favor
in practically all states where mining is
an important industry. It should be
observed that precious metal mining is
not the only kind which the proposed
department would have to consider.
Coal and iron mining and the produc-
tion of building stone and oil would
come within the jurisdiction of the de-
partment. In fact, it would seem that
precious metal mining would play the
smaller role.

"The mention of these two subjects is
sufficient to show that the approach-
ing congress or convention will have
some important work to transact. It
should draw to Salt Lake representative
mining men from all parts of the
country, and especially from the gold
producing states. Gold mining in the
far west has attained to so much
greater importance than it was credited
with a few years ago, that it should
receive special attention in a mining
congress. For this reason alone, if for
no other, Colorado should be well rep-
resented at Salt Lake."
The congress will be a most impor-
tant meeting, and the papers and dis-
cussions it will evoke cannot but have
a great influence on the leading indus-
try of the inter-mountain region. It
will bring the great question of mining
in all its branches into a prominence it
has not had. Those having it in charge
are doing effective work that is certain
to insure its success.

We fully agree with the New York
Commercial Advertiser that the "young
men in whom the fighting spirit does not
flame out on occasion are wanting
in vigor and sanity. The stock from
which they come is clearly decaying.
No charge of this kind can be made
against the young men in American
colleges, for in all these institutions
students are eagerly proffering their
services for the flag. Incidentally these
young men are effectually disposing of
the notion that American colleges are
nurseries for cultivation of alien ideas
and sympathies."

An English preacher has quit the pul-
pit for the stage, for the reason that
he could not make a thousand dollars
a year. Had he turned his pulpit into
a miniature stage, as some preachers
have done, he would probably have
made more than a thousand a year.

THE OMEN OF THE OWL.

Uncle William Explains the Signifi-
cance of the Bird's Screech.
Atlanta Constitution: "You hear that?"
said Uncle William to the little pickaninny
who was crouching at his feet. "You
hear that, don't you?"
It was late at night, and an owl had
screamed on the roof.
"That's the screech of an owl," he
continued, "and somebody was killed
when that owl hollered. I never knowed it
before. Do you hear that? It's a business
hiss, 'en he knows des what gwine on in
de dark night."
The pickaninny crawled under the bed-
clothes and covered his head. The owl
screamed again and flew away.
"That's the screech of an owl," the old
man, "en such a col' rainy night for it! I
shouldn't wonder of some of dem low
breeds, 'en they get in de foot ergin en
put dey neck in de noose."
There was a knock on the door, a shuf-
fling of feet outside, and he heard his
name called in trembling tones.
"Open de do, Uncle William, fer God
sake!"
He knew the voice, but he was suspi-
cious, and he called through the window
cloak.
"What has you been a-doin' of now?
What fotch you hear so late?"
"Uncle William loosened the chain a lit-
tle way, when the man outside threw his
weight against the door and forced an en-
trance."
He crouched, panting in a dark corner
of the cabin.
"What has you done now?" repeated
Uncle William. "I ain't gwine harbor you
less you tell me what has you done?
Don't you see you scared de boy ter
death?"
The little pickaninny was sitting up in
bed, screaming lustily.
"Dey's outside dar," said the man, "on
de ground," but wait, I hear I hear
breath, de out en fotch 'em in!"
Uncle William peered out into the dark-
ness and saw what appeared to be a well-
dressed man, dressed in the style of the
times, and he saw that the man was
cut him up, en put him in dat sack."
"No, I ain't," said the man, and he
reached out, looked furtively around, lis-

tening, and then dragged the sack inside.
He then drew forth: One turkey, two ducks
and five fat hens!
"Gee, gime a close race fer half er
mile," said the man, "but I dodged 'em
en made fer yo' place."
"Well, I declare," said Uncle William,
feeling the fowls. "I thought fum de way
you come dat you'd be 'nuttin' but chicken!
But dey is dees as fat ez butter! Strid dat
fowls! En fotch 'em—'nuttin' but chicken!
I thought fum de way dat owl hollered
dat somebody had been a-doin' er some-
thing wrong en hit fowls out ter be nut-
tin' but chicken! Well, well! But, Jim!
Here he hid up a warning finger."
"I issen!" said the man, "en I'll pick
de ducks!"
"You orter quit yo' meanness en line de
church!" You pick de turkey, en I'll pick
de ducks!"

COMMENTS BY THE PRESS.

New York Herald: It will be a naval
war, but not on the part of the United
States. A war on commerce. The govern-
ment has already proclaimed its purpose
not to resort to privateering but to main-
tain a blockade under neutral flags. That is in
accord with the advanced sentiment of
the day, and how the policy will be re-
garded by the maritime powers of Eu-
rope may be inferred from the cheers that
greeted its announcement in the house of
commons yesterday.

Denver News: If the war policy is non-
partisan, it should be the policy of the
press. The press should be made par-
tisan by the action of the ways and means committee. There are
no more loyal citizens in the country
than the German-Americans.

Pittsburgh Dispatch: Since the fighting
has begun the German press is much dis-
satisfied. The German press knows as little as it is possible to know
about the conditions and motives which
have led to the outbreak of the war. It
sees only the outward results of the war,
and it is therefore in a position to dis-
cuss it with consequent taxation, as a
result of it.

Washington Star: The only part of
New York's inhabited neighborhood that is
not a part of the city is the city of New
York. There are moral people who would
regard the demolition of this pleasure re-
sort as a blessing in disguise, as something of a blessing in dis-
guise.

Seattle Post-Intelligencer: There is no
reason to suppose that the war will se-
riously injure trade. All the expenditures
made in the country by the government
tend to a quicker circulation of money,
and the war itself is not a waste of
money. The waste will come in the burn-
ing of powder and the possible loss of ex-
tensive warships.

Louisville Courier-Journal: Blanco has
been a unit in the war. He is a man
in the country by the government
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ing of powder and the possible loss of ex-
tensive warships.

WIT AND HUMOR.

Chicago Record: "The Widow Thomp-
kins ran me out."
"What scared you?"
"When I went there she was read-
ing a novel called 'Put Yourself in His
Place.'"
Up-to-Date: "My fortune is made!" he
cried. "I will be rich beyond the wildest
dreams of avarice. I shall start for the
Klondike tomorrow. My chemistry will
be my salvation."
"If so, how did you discovered a com-
pound that will aid in the detection of
gold deposits?"
"I found it by accident. I was making
gold leaves of bread from the flour
ordinarily required for one."

Philadelphia Record: Nell—So you're
really engaged in earnest?
Bellevue: And to think that I should
do it after rejecting almost a hundred
proposals.
Nell—Indeed, what a very persistent
young man he must be.

Vanity Fair: Mrs. Longwood (sneering)—
Oh dear! I wonder if angels ever get
sleepy?
Mr. Longwood—You never did when I
was courting you, darling.

Then the old man kissed his wife and
went to the club without a struggle.
Tip-Bits: Mrs. Jackson—Mr. Hawkins,
I wish you'd decide a bet. Mr. Jackson says
it's only 200 feet from here to the beach,
and I say it's 1,000 feet.
Mr. Hawkins—Well, I should say you
better bet it's at least 500 of Jack-
son's feet and 1,000 yours.

Boston Transcript: Mrs. Groves—Your
husband is an awful sufferer from the
rheumatism.
Mrs. Groves—Yes, but then he's a
hard thing to have round when one
wants to know what the weather is going to
be.

Roxbury Gazette: Ryman—I have sev-
eral fine poems at home that I wrote my-
self.
Shoptman—Why don't you send them to
some of the newspapers?
Ryman—I did.

Cleveland Plaindealer: "That man
Bibber is a crank on beer steins."
"Is he?"
"Yes. He's got one stein so big that he
has to hold it with both hands when he
drinks from it."
"That seems a bother."
"Yes. It's about the other day and they
had to roll Bibber on a barrel to get the
beer out of him."

She bids him go; she hides her pain,
And pledges him—alack!
She'll never love him again
Till he comes marching back.
—Chicago Record.

THE MAINE.

Brave hearts still'd on the Maine, a last
good night!
Good night to gallant fellowship
Lives not less honor'd if not lost in fight!
Thou' upon unknown waters we must
adieu.
Your boats with our rich cargo of re-
gret.
None who our country love can bid
good-by.
To your remembrance, nor can'er for-
get.
What sacrifice you made for her. We
die.
In aid 'mid allens, but in youth 'mid
friends.
Whose impulses are ours, to whom
The bright meridian of manhood lends
its glory. Tho' your knell untimely
struck.
No silent sitting of the hurried years
May hide your worth, nor choke the
source of tears!
—Shanghai North China Herald.

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Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands,
Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions,
and positively cures Piles, or no pay
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A. B. JONES, Cashier.

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Evenings at 8:15. Matinee at 2:15.
MATINEE AND NIGHT,
SATURDAY, April 30.

JAMES J. CORBETT.

Assisted by a Capable Dramatic Com-
pany. Presenting for the First Time
James J. Corbett, Vincent's Successful
Comedy Drama.

A NAVAL
CADET.

Prices—
Matinee, 50c to any part of house.
Evening, 50c, 75c, 1.00. Seats
Open Thursday, April 29.

NEXT ATTRACTION—

Three Nights and Wednesday Matinee,
Beginning Monday, May 1.
"MISS FRANCIS OF YALE."
Prices, Evening, 50c, 75c, 1.00. Mat-
inee, 50c to all parts of the house.

NEW GRAND THEATRE

H. F. McGarvie, Lessee and Manager.
One Week,
Starting Monday, April 25
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.
CHARLES E. BLANEY'S
Big Musical Comedy Success—The Clor-
Century's Greatest Farce Comedy.

A HIRED GIRL.

A Witty Melange of Melody and Mirth,
Burlesquing Fads Current Nowdays,
and Monopolizing Many Merry Moments.
THOS. J. RYAN is the girl.

This is the Original "A Hired Girl" Co.,
Direct from the Fourteenth Street
Theatre, New York City, where the
Prices were \$10 to \$20.

WELLS, FARGO & CO'S BANK

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.
Established 1852.
Transact a General Banking Business.
J. E. DOOLY, Cashier.

Hotel Knutsford

New and elegant in all its appointments.
200 rooms, single or en suite; 75
rooms with bath.
G. S. HOLMES, Proprietor.

R. G. DUN & CO.,

The Mercantile Agency.
GEORGE OSBORN, General Manager,
11 and 13th streets, in Progress
Building, Salt Lake City.

CAINE & HOOPER COMPANY,

GENERAL INSURANCE,
Hooper Building, Salt Lake City.
ANNUAL STATEMENT
For the year ending December 31, 1897,
of the condition of the

Fire Association of Philadelphia.

1. The name and location of the company, Fire Asso-
ciation of Philadelphia.
2. Name of president, E. C.
Irvin.
3. Name of secretary, Benjamin
M. T. Harkness.
4. The amount of its capital
stock paid up is \$500,000.00
5. The amount of its assets is \$500,000.00
6. The amount of its liabilities
(including capital) is \$500,000.00
7. The amount of its income
during the preceding calen-
dar year is \$2,975,775.41
8. The amount of losses paid
during the preceding calen-
dar year is \$2,975,775.41
9. The amount of risks in
force at the end of the
year is \$33,622,382.00

State of Utah, Office of the Secretary of State—
I, James T. Hammond, Secretary of State of the State of Utah, do hereby cer-
tify that the above named insurance company has filed in my office a detailed state-
ment of its condition, from which the foregoing statement has been prepared, and
that the said company has in all other respects complied with the laws of this
state relating to insurance.
In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal
of the state of Utah, this 21st day of March, A. D. 1898.
J. T. HAMMOND, Secretary of State.

YOUNG & FOWLER,
INSURANCE,

Office under Deseret National Bank. TELEPHONE NO. 142.

ANNUAL STATEMENT

For the year ending December 31, 1897, of the condition of the
FALATINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

1. The name and location of the company, Falatine Insurance Com-
pany, Limited, of Great Britain.
2. Name of U. S. manager, William Wood.
3. Name of secretary, none in U. S.
4. The amount of its capital stock, none in U. S.
5. The amount of its capital stock paid up is, none in U. S.
6. The amount of its assets is \$2,212,212.50
7. The amount of its liabilities (including capital) is \$2,212,212.50
8. The amount of its income during the preceding calendar year is \$2,212,212.50
9. The amount of its expenditures during the preceding calendar year is \$2,212,212.50
10. The amount of losses paid during the preceding calendar year is \$2,212,212.50
11. The amount of risks written during the preceding calendar year is \$2,212,212.50
12. The amount of risks in force at the end of the year is \$2,212,212.50

State of Utah, Office of the Secretary of State—
I, James T. Hammond, Secretary of State of the State of Utah, do hereby cer-
tify that the above named insurance company has filed in my office a detailed state-
ment of its condition, from which the foregoing statement has been prepared, and
that the said company has in all other respects complied with the laws of this
state relating to insurance.
In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal
of the state of Utah, this 19th day of March, A. D.